



# Kentucky Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION, FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

**COL. R. M. JOHNSON.**  
[Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN HEMISPHERE.  
R. M. JOHNSON.

Since we first announced the name of the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, we have received many communications approving our course, and giving us assurance not only of their acquiescence, but of their support. The following letter is from an experienced politician, of the Western part of New York—and than whom, no one is better acquainted with the wishes of the people. From the highly respectable source whence it emanates we are induced to believe that the Hero of the Thames holds a higher place in the estimation of the people of the East, than was anticipated by his friends in the West.—Our correspondent is quite correct in the notice which he takes of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. The station which this gentleman now holds, cannot be filled by one so well calculated for the present posture of affairs,—and his withdrawal from the Senate would, therefore, not only be a serious breach in the Democratic ranks of that body, but a most disastrous event to the Democracy of the Nation. With these facts before them, we think there are but few, who will not make a sacrifice of personal predilections, for the sake of perpetuating their republican measures.

GENTLEMEN.—I perceive in replying to yours of the 14th, I omitted to mention my impressions with regard to the nomination of Col. R. M. Johnson as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. This was not from any reluctance to express my opinion, but merely forgetfulness. I say, then, that my impressions are, that none of the Empire States, or Eastward, will hesitate in supporting him. He stands high in our confidence and affection;—that is, we approve his principles; and we equally esteem those of Thomas H. Benton, but we think Mr. Benton will be more serviceable in the Senate at present.

## The Presidency—and Vice Presidency.

Mr. Benton declines the Mississippi nomination for the Vice Presidency, but defends in the ablest manner that of Mr. Van Buren. He proceeds to say:

"No public man, since the days of Mr. Jefferson, has been pursued with more bitterness than Mr. Van Buren; none, excepting Mr. Jefferson himself, has ever had so many and so formidable assaults of so many, and such formidable powers. His prominent position, in relation to the next Presidency, has drawn upon him the general attack of other candidates, themselves as well as their friends; for, in these days, (how different from former times!) candidates for the Presidency are seen to take the field for themselves,—banging away at their competitors,—sounding the notes of their own applause, and dealing in the tricks, and cant, of vulgar cross-road orator-house electioneers. His old opposition, and early declaration (1836) against the Bank of the United States, has brought upon him the prevailing vengeance, of that powerful institution; and subjected him to the vicious vituperation subaltern assailants indulged with a wrath, not then ours, in whatsoever spot that terrific institution maintains a branch, or a press, retains an office, or holds a delirium. (It was under the stimulus, and predilection, of the Bank press, that Mr. Van Buren was rejected by the Senate in 1832.) Yet in all this combination of powers against him, and in all these unrelenting attacks, there is no specification of misconduct. All is vague, general, indefinite, mysterious. Mr. Crawford, the most open, direct, and palpable of public men, was run down upon the epithet of 'glorious impostor'—a second edition of that cry, now stereotyped for hand use, is expected to perform the same service upon Mr. Van Buren; while the originators and repeaters of the cry, in both instances, have found it equally impossible to specify a case of intrigue in the life of one, or the other, of these gentlemen.

Again: "The first relaxation of the ties which bound together the Democracy of the North and South, East and West, was followed by the restoration to power of federal men, and the re-appearance in the administration of federal doctrines, and federal measures. The younger Mr. Adams crept into power through the first breach that was made in the Democratic ranks; and immediately proclaimed the fundamental principles which lie at the bottom of ancient federalism, and modern whiggism, 'the representative not to be pained by the will of his constituents,' 'constitutional scruples to be solved in practical blessings,' two doctrines one of which would leave the people without representatives, and the other would leave the Government without a constitution.

The ultra federalism of this gentleman's administration, fortunately for the country led to the rejection of those homogeneous elements, by the first union of which the elder Mr. Adams had been rejected from power; and this union immediately produced a second civil revolution not less vital to the republic than the first one, of 1800; a revolution to which we are indebted for the election of a president who has turned back the principles of the constitution, and to the practice of economy,—who has directed the action of the Government to patriotic objects, saved the people from the cruel domination of a heartless moneyed power, withstood the combined assaults of the Bank and its allied Statesmen,—and frustrated a conspiracy against the liberty, and the prosperity of the people, but little less atrocious in its design, and little less disastrous in its intended effects, than the conspiracy from which 'freedom' saved the Roman people, and the frustration of which he was hailed by Cato, in the assembly of all Rome, with the glorious appellation of PATER PATRIAE.—Father of his Country.

It has so happened that, although every Southern President (four in number) and the only Western one (through his own terms) has received the warm support of Northern Democracy, yet no Northern President has ever yet received the support of the Southern and Western. Hitherto this peculiar, and one-sided result, has left nothing, created no heart burnings, in the bosom of Northern Democracy, because it was the result, not of sectional bigotry, but of facts, and principles. The administrations of the two Northern Presidents were alike offensive to the passions of all quarters, and were put down by the joint voices of all honest men.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.  
Friday, Jan. 2, 1835.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that they had met, formed a quorum, and elected their Officers, and that they were ready to proceed to Legislative business.

The usual messages were interchanged between the two Houses, and a joint committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform him the General Assembly had convened, and are now ready to receive any communication he may think proper to make. The committee accordingly waited upon his Excellency, the Governor, and was informed by him that he would lay before them, at 12 o'clock this day, a message in writing.

The following standing committees were appointed by the Speaker of the Senate, viz:—

Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Guthrie, Thornton, Chinn, Willis, James, Blackburn and Lusk.

Proprietary and Grievances.—Messrs. Daviss, Roberts, McDonald, Harrell, Carter, Morehead and Miller.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Murrell, Boyd, Smith, Sisk, Gilbert, Nuttall and Patterson.

Religion.—Messrs. Wingate, Miller, Bush, Murrell and Sisk.

Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Morehead, Blackburn, Southgate, Guider, Heady, Griffith, Morgan, Smith and May.

Finance.—Messrs. Taylor, Thornton, Gholson, Carter, Young, McDonald and Grider.

Education.—Messrs. Roberts, Willis, Nuttall, Lusk, Lyon, Young and James.

Penitentiary.—Messrs. Morgan, Southgate, McHenry, Boyd, Bush and Gholson.

Enrolments.—Messrs. Bramblett, Murrell and Carter.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Morehead, which were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Speaker, laid before the Senate the memorial of Mann Butler, praying that the State subscribe for a number of copies of his collection of the State papers of Kentucky.—referred to committee of Education.

Mr. Willis moved for leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth as to the expediency and propriety of calling a Convention.

The question being taken on granting leave to bring in said bill, it was decided in the affirmative.—Yeas 24, Nays 14.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and were referred to appropriate committees to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, a bill for the better confirmation of the estates of persons holding or claiming under conveyances from married women, and under conveyances not recorded in proper time.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a bill to enlarge the Constable's district in Laurel county, including the town of London.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Logan county.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, a bill for the benefit of Greenberry A. Gaither and Wm. R. Grigsby.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, a bill for the benefit of the head-right settlers of this Commonwealth; and a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Pulaski county.

On motion of Mr. Thornton, a bill to regulate proceedings in Chancery against unknown heirs.

On motion of Mr. Daviss, a bill to amend an act, entitled, "An act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county."

On motion of Mr. Chinn, a bill to amend the laws relating to the condemnation of private property, which may be required for public purposes, on works of internal improvement.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill for an appropriation of money, to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Kentucky river.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, a bill concerning Physicians of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Southgate, a bill providing for an appropriation of money to improve the navigation of Licking river.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, a bill allowing compensation to grand and petit juries.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill to amend an act, entitled, "An act regulating the mode of settling the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians," approved, Feb. 24, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, a bill to reduce the time allowed for prosecuting a writ of right in certain cases, and to authorize a writ of right to be revived.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a bill to authorize an appropriation of money to clear out the obstructions and improve the navigation of Rockcastle river, from where the Madison road crosses the same to its junction with Cumberland river.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, a bill to amend the law against absent and resident delinquents.—Also, a bill to amend the Charter of the Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—Also, a bill to amend the Charter of the Louisville Turnpike Company.

The following bills were reported from the committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. McHenry, a bill for the benefit of the head right settlers of this Commonwealth.

Each of the above bills were read the first time—the second reading dispensed with.—The first was referred to the committee of Courts of Justice, and the second to the committee of Finance.

On motion of Mr. Bush,

Resolved, That the committee of Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the publication of a Digest of the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth, for the use of the grand juries.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived—a message, in writing, was received from the Lieutenant and acting Governor, by Mr. Crittenden, Secretary of State, which was taken up and read.—[See last paper.]

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The rules of last session were adopted, and the usual order for the appointment of the standing committees was made.

The following are the standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Proprietary and Grievances.—Messrs. Phelps, Hollingsworth, Burnett, McClure, Matson, Turpin, Hudspeeth, Faulkner, Murray, Myers, John Thomas and Robinson.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Williams, Ryan, Hartman, Stevens, Pomeroy, Lewright, Dugan, Dever, Doherty and Conway.

Claims.—Messrs. Helm, Murrell, Chevis, Eaves, Hart, Daniel, Austin, Estis, Sharp, Jas. Thomas and Jordan.

Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Hanson, Trimble, Davis, Graves, Tompkins, Hoolley, Buks, Harris, Chinn, Agon, Trapnell, Collins and Brown.

Religion.—Messrs. Stevenson, Hines, Miller, Hartson, J. T. Walker, Bell, Bullock, O'Bannon, Kendall, Grubbs and Garvin.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Johnson, Sudduth, Triplett, Anderson, C. J. Walker, Sprigg, Andrews and Bristow.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Beck, Mitchell, Alsop, Dyer, Samuel, Hansford, Haydon, Drake, Lewis, Williams, Gaines and Wilson.

Education.—Messrs. Covington, W. C. Marshall, Palmer, O'Brien, Sterrett, Wilson, Bailey, Brown, Collins and Blair.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Ford, C. C. Marshall, Dunlap, Gaines, Simpson, J. V. Walker, Whaley, Beaseman, Mansfield and Bowling.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Anderson, Morion, Andrews, Covington, Dunlap and Murrell.

The usual messages between each house, and the Governor, were then exchanged.

Leave was asked to bring in bills as follows—which leave was referred to several select committees.

Mr. Hanson, a bill to establish the office of Comptroller of the Treasury.

Mr. Woolley, a bill to amend the Charter of the city of Lexington.

Mr. Beaseman, a bill to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth as to the propriety of calling a convention.

On the question of giving this leave, the yeas and nays were demanded, and the vote was—Yeas 55; Nays 31.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the resolution of Mr. Murray, offered on the first day of the session, to permit Richard Miles, Esq. to take his seat as a member from the county of Livingston, was taken up.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment, in substance as follows:

Resolved, That there is no legal return of a member from the county of Livingston, and that the Speaker of this house forthwith issue a writ to the Sheriff of Livingston, for the election of a member from said county—and that said election be held on the 14th day of the present month.

This amendment was advocated by Messrs. Williams, Harris, Wortham, Gorin and Phelps; and opposed by Messrs. Helm, Johnson, Murray, Hart and Stevenson, and adopted. Yeas 61; Nays 24.

At 12 o'clock this day the Governor communicated his annual message to the House, which was read, and 3000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

On motion of Mr. Anderson,

1. Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to internal improvements, be referred to the committee on internal improvements.

2. Resolved, That so much of it as relates to the judiciary, be referred to the committee on Courts of Justice.

3. Resolved, That so much of it as refers to land titles, be referred to the committee on Courts of Justice.

## SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 3, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Spurgeon, a bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a bill to repeal an act, entitled, "An act repealing the law authorizing the people of Rockcastle, Knox, Harlan and Laurel counties to pass the turnpike and wilderness road without paying toll," approved Feb. 24, 1834.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sudduth, a bill to incorporate a company to turnpike a road from Winchester through Mt. Sterling to Ovingtonville.

Mr. Woolley, a bill to incorporate the Bank of the City of Lexington.

Mr. Beaseman, a bill more effectually to guard occupants in the possession of lands forfeited to this Commonwealth.

Mr. Pomeroy, a bill to amend an act providing for the settlement of the accounts of executors and guardians.

Mr. Lewis, a bill to reduce the price of lands west of Tennessee river, and for other purposes.

Mr. Chinn, a bill to establish the Bank of the City of Mayville.

On motion of Mr. Gaines, a bill to amend an act incorporating a company to make a turnpike road from Covington to Lexington, by the way of Williamstown, &c.

Mr. Daniel, a bill to improve the navigation of the North and Middle forks of the Kentucky river.

Mr. Samuel, a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Frankfort through Georgetown to Paris.

## SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 5, 1835.

Mr. McHenry read, and laid on the table, the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their best exertions for the purpose of getting a Military School established in the State of Kentucky.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Woolley, a bill to repeal certain acts relating to roads in Fayette county.

Mr. Brown, a bill to establish a Bank for the purposes of Internal Improvement.

Gilbert, Guthrie, Heady, James, Lyon, McDonald, McHenry, May, Nuttall, Patterson, Roberts, Sisk, Smith, Willis and Young—19.

Those who voted in the negative, were Mr. Speaker (Clark) Messrs. Boyd, Bush, Carter, Chinn, Gholson, Griffith, Harrell, Lusk, Metcalfe, Mier, Morehead, Morgan, Murrell, Southgate, Taylor and Thornton—17.

The resolution, read and laid on the table by Mr. Guthrie, on the 5th instant, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from this State, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law authorizing the purchase of the stock held by individuals in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, by the United States, was taken up, twice read and adopted.

The Speaker, laid before the Senate a communication from Joel Scott, former Agent and Keeper of the Penitentiary.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Cox, assistant Secretary of State. The message was as follows, viz:

"Gentlemen of the Senate—I nominate for your advice and consent, James E. Davis, to be Mayor of the city of Lexington, for the ensuing year."

J. T. MOREHEAD.

January 6, 1835.

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the said appointment.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bailey presented the remonstrance of many of the citizens of Lincoln county, and Mr. Cunningham, the remonstrance of many of the citizens of Mercer county against the division of the latter county.

Mr. Gaines reported a bill to increase the salaries of the circuit judges.

## SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1835.

The Senate, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the state of the Commonwealth.—Mr. Wingate in the chair. The bill to call a convention was under consideration and received some amendment. It was then reported back to the house, and only question of re-enacting and reading it a third time an animated discussion arose in which the general merits of the bill were debated. Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Chinn each spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Willis in favor of it.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills reported from Select committees were read once, the second reading dispensed with, and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

A bill to incorporate the Glasgow and Mount Vernon Turnpike Company.

A bill to incorporate the Ovingtonville, Mount Sterling and Winchester Turnpike Company.

A bill making an appropriation for the improvement of Elk Hill in Hart county.

Mr. Phelps, a bill to incorporate the Kentucky Trust and Banking Company, in the city of Covington.

Mr. Cunningham, a bill to amend the act providing for the improvement of the road leading from Frankfort to the Crab Orchard.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Kentucky Baptist Education Society.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to change the law requiring stage passengers to pay toll on the Wilderness road—also, waiving carrying salt, and crossing above the Cumberland ford.

Also, a bill to extend the Goose creek Salt Works Turnpike to Wilson's and Jordan's Farms.

Mr. Faulkner, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Nicholasville, Danville and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Seminars of learning in Graves and Hickman counties—referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Drake offered a resolution, directing the committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the propriety and practicability of improving the navigation of Licking River, from the Lower Blue Licks to its mouth.

Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution requesting the Governor to have a federal salute fired on the morning of the 5th inst. which was laid on the table.

The convention bill was ordered to a third reading, Yeas 47, Nays 16.

## SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 8, 1835.

The Senate resumed the consideration of a bill to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention. After some remarks in favor of the bill by Mr. Daviss, and by Mr. Lusk in opposition, the question was taken on reading it a third time—the bill being equally divided—it was decided in the negative.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Bramblett, Bush, Clegg, Daviss, Guthrie, James, Lyon, McDonald, McHenry, May, Morehead, Morgan, Nuttall, Patterson, Roberts, Sisk, Southgate, Willis, Young—19.

Those who voted in the negative, were Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Blackburn, Boyd, Carter, Chinn, Gholson, Gilbert, Grider, Griffith, Harrell, Heady, Lusk, Metcalfe, Miller, Murrell, Smith, Taylor, Thornton and Wingate—15.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Andrews moved the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire, by the examination of witnesses and such other legal methods as they may choose to adopt, into the conduct of the circuit judges of this Commonwealth, and to report the facts to this House, and their opinion, whether the defect in the administration of justice arises from the nature of the system, the want of legal abilities and qualification of the Judges, or their habits of life disqualifying them from the discharge of their public duties, and if so, to report the name or names of such judges with the facts.

## The Military School.—The Aurora

of Philadelphia contains the subjoined remarks on the resolution of Mr. Hawes:

"The question concerning the Military Academy, as expressed in the resolution, assumes two different aspects. The first is rather insinuated than asserted, though some facts which occurred in debating the notion go farther; it is a question raised upon alleged abuses, or the improper exercise of the selection of pupils for the Academy. This is the whole of the logic upon which the motion is founded; and without saying that there may not have been partiality in the selection of candidates, we know enough of such affairs as to be able to say, that the fact is not in the Academy, nor in the purpose of its institution, nor in any cause but the influence of the members themselves. The very regulations by which nominations are made for the Academy, points out the cause of complaint, if there be seriously any.

The regulation is founded on the jealousy of States, or rather of the Members of Congress who personify the States; they belong to their own persons and passions, a sort of reference to the number of representatives of States, is the pragmatic rule of selection; thus Delaware is presumed to have no title to more than one nomination, while Virginia has 21, Kentucky 13, Pennsylvania 28, and New York 40; all which, no doubt,

refers to population. The members press their quotas with pertinacity, and few tasks are more unpleasant, or irksome, to a public officer than the impotency with which the Secretary of War is assailed, and the difficulty, nay the impossibility, of obliging all. We have seen two hundred names recommended by members of Congress, before whom all private citizens have no chance;—and what is the conclusion to which the resolution drives? Resolved into plain English, it is this: whatever may be the utility, whatever the necessity, whatever the public benefit of the Academy, it must go down—because the members of Congress are so eager for patronage that some succeed and some do not.

This is not logic—it is not common sense. If there be abuse reform it. If nothing else will do, let members of Congress be prohibited by law from prosecuting such nominations. It would be a course more rational than to annihilate a school of science, which when we had opportunities of acquaintance with it, was honorable to this nation, and adapted to diffuse knowledge such as could not be acquired in any other way or place.

The incidental, or inferential question, at the close of the resolution, indicates what it means. Not having the honor of a personal, or any other acquaintance with the mover of the resolution, we can have no motive but those that are exclusively public for what we utter on the subject; but with some experience, and being well acquainted with the deplorable insufficiency of the country when the exigencies of war had come upon us—the total lack of system—an ignorance so absolute of the first elements of military knowledge which pervaded this nation, that it appeared frightful to contemplate it. Upon economical principles, more than half the expenditures of the last war were the price of ignorance and unpreparedness.

When the war began, it seemed as if all that was deemed necessary was a commission, a uniform, and a sword. A sort of illicit convocation of field officers, was held during the late war, at some place in New York state; the questions to be discussed were wholly relative to war and discipline, and the modes by which practice was to be made perfect.

The result of this convocation was every way extraordinary in its inception, its action, and the resulting opinions of each and every of the members. A college of midwives could not have produced conclusions so remarkable—no two agreed upon any one point—and they parted without ever inquiring concerning the proper object of such an assemblage! Is the country to be left in such a dilemma again, in the actual state of the world?

We quote the fact—it is part of our history—though perhaps this is all the public notice it has ever obtained. But the affair of Tippacanoe unveiled the too prevalent error as to the necessity of discipline. Bravery without some skill would be of little value, and the presence of modest, gallant Boyd, with his experience in many severe battles, saved the country from the disgrace of a surprise, and a defeat by mere savages.

The transactions at Detroit, and on the Niagara, with all the shame, expenditures, afflictions, and miseries, were the consequences of a general want of knowledge in a science which had, during the whole of the wars of the French Revolution, been developing new principles, and illustrating them by examples.

We could particularize many fatal effects of the want of rational ideas on military affairs during the late war; and the sacrifice of many hundred valuable lives.—Who that has any memory, can forget the influence of two disciples of the Military Academy on the Canada frontier?—or the brilliant but unopposed defeat and flight of the British at Plattsburg? And who can forget the humiliating fact of the conflagration of the Capitol by not more than 1200 men, and in the presence of more than ten thousand men, without discipline, or any man of faculty to rally, distribute, direct, and command them.

Mr. Hawes's resolution, carried out in its spirit, would appear to any rational and experienced man, like a project for the more effectual generation of ignorance; or commencing a course of degeneracy; and might be followed up, without inconsistency, by another motion, to clothe the infantry and marines in broad-brimmed hats, coats without capes or buttons, and the regimental colors to be drab. Then we might counsel with John Bunyan, wrestle with the Spirit, until some restless Nullifier should invoke war power than not prevail in his march to power; or until some minister of despotism in Europe should form a holy alliance to put down the great nursery of Democracy.

Gen. Tipton, in a Speech in the Senate of the U. S. in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of the Wabash

remarked: "The appropriation now asked for is to be expended in connexion with other appropriations to open a line of communication by water from New York to New Orleans. It should be borne in mind that large appropriations have been made to improve the Hudson, the Mississippi, and the Ohio rivers, the N. York Canal connects the Hudson river with Lake Erie at Buffalo; the Wabash and Erie Canal will connect Lake Erie, through the Maumee bay, with the Wabash, and this canal is upwards of 200 miles long, about 78 miles in the State of Ohio and 128 within the State of Indiana; this canal is now being constructed. Thirty-five miles of that portion of this work ly-

ing within the State of Indiana is finished, and ready to be filled with water next spring, forty miles more are under contract, and to be completed next fall; and it is in contemplation to put the balance within Indiana under contract next season, and there can be no reasonable doubt but that Ohio will finish her part of this noble work without unnecessary delay, and we look with confidence to the completion of the whole work within three years.

Following down the Wabash from the intersection of our canal at Lafayette to the Rapids, at White river, where the improvement contemplated by this motion is to be made, the distance is about 300 miles, and navigable for steamboats most of the year; and from these rapids to the Ohio is 100 miles, also navigable. By improving these rapids, and the completion of our canal, we will open a water communication from New York to New Orleans, the shortest and the best that ever can be constructed across this continent. Is such a work not worthy the attention of the Government? Or is the door of appropriations now to be closed on the application of Indiana and Illinois for aid to complete this most important public work?

Mr. Speaker Bell.—Several Eastern papers, we see, have derived an erroneous impression of the speech delivered, not long since, at Murfreesborough, by the Hon. John Bell, from the report of it, written out after its delivery, from memory, by a political opponent. We did not think proper at the time to notice the report which appeared in the Murfreesborough Monitor, (professing to be in substance, and from memory,) although we were then confident that it did the speaker injustice—italicizing certain expressions, so as to change their meaning, and (perhaps unconsciously, so far do our prejudices carry us) distorting some of the sentiments in such a manner as to produce a very erroneous impression—feeling assured that it could do no mischief here where Mr. Bell and his political sentiments are known, and where the public were aware of all the circumstances under which the report was written.

But the important attitude in which Mr. Bell now stands towards the party, and the country, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, as well as the high and well-founded hopes which his friends confidently indulge for his future and further political advancement, makes it important that this erroneous impression which has gone abroad should be corrected, and we now, once for all, take occasion to say, that Mr. Bell has never, at Murfreesborough or elsewhere, in that speech or any other, uttered one sentiment inconsistent with the truest faith to the political party with which he has hitherto acted, or in the least calculated (in the words of one of the journals referred to) "to tarnish a reputation for high-minded patriotism and uncommon talents, won by legislative career, which, though brief, has been signalized by frequent displays of ability, surpassed only by the modesty and humanity which characterized his personal bearing."

Mr. B. has better political prospects than any man in America of his years, and enjoys an enviable political standing in his Congressional District, as well as throughout the State. Tennessee contemplates with pride and satisfaction his high, talented, and virtuous career, confidently anticipates for him yet higher, perhaps the very highest, political advancement, and looks to him as her favorite son, after her Jackson and her White are gone, and even in conjunction with them living, to carry her banner up the steps of fame, and plant it on the highest

# LEXINGTON:

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1834.

It is stated in the Richmond Chronicle, that Judge Underwood has resigned his seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals.

Both houses of the North Carolina legislature have instructed Mr. Mangum, to expunge Mr. Clay's resolution of censure on President Jackson, from the Journals of the Senate.

The Convention bill passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky by one vote, and was rejected in the Senate by a tie, 19 to 19.

Dr. C. A. Ruff is announced a candidate for Congress in opposition to the Hon. Ben Harlin—who is likewise announced.

The Address of our carrier will be found on the first page of this paper.

On this, it is said that the Hon. James M. Wayne was nominated to the Senate to be judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Judge Johnson, deceased.

Also, that the Hon. Andrew Stevenson is to be re-nominated as Minister to England.

Our Intelligence from Frankfort induces us to believe that the Convention bill will pass both houses of the legislature. The correspondent of the Intelligencer says, "the speeches of Messrs. Brown and Helm for the bill, and of Mr. Breck against it may be considered as putting forth the main design and plan of the conflict. I have brief notes of them all, and have a prospect that those of Messrs. Breck and Helm will be by those gentlemen filled out, at my request, for publication."

It is doubtful whether the Independent Bank will be granted to Lexington.

As our paper was going to press we learned that the House of Representatives rejected the Convention Bill by a vote of 49 to 45.

## WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The resolution of Mr. Haves for raising a special Committee on the Military Academy at West Point, will be an advantage to that institution. Public attention being directed to it, the abuses will be singled out for reprehension, while we may anticipate a reform in its management. Much of the censure directed against the institution, was caused by the favoritism of the predecessors of Gov. Cass, and was partly to be ascribed to the conduct of the applicants themselves—who having no idea of remaining in the service, beseeched the government to give them a charitable education with the view of returning home to embark in other pursuits. This has been repeated, by the case with the wealthiest applicants, whose names ought to be identified and exposed.

Since Gov. Cass has been at the head of the War Department, (we have been informed by a member of the Military Committee,) he has pursued a different course, and selected the cadets from the persons most likely to remain in the service, instead of sons of the members of Congress.

That the management of the school will be reformed cannot be doubted while the public attention is fixed on it. But we cannot for a moment credit the idea, that Congress will abolish the school. To make a down right war of extermination on it would indeed be "Vandalism revived!" One of our maxims of state enjoins it on us in times of "peace to prepare for war." What kind of preparation could any people make, who were wholly ignorant of the military art, as practised by the educated moderns. It has been justly said in the American Quarterly Review, that the science of war, like every other science, has been gradually "carrying on a series of improvements, the fruits of experience and discovery, the knowledge of which demands of the modern officer a much more arduous task than belonged to the subaltern of ancient armies. Fortification, so materially modified since the invention of gunpowder, and the consequent use of the musket and cannon as weapons of war, was comparatively unknown to the ancients. To the same cause must be attributed the origin of all the different arms of the service, now essential to war; and that science of enlarged strategy which has substituted the skilful arrangements of a campaign, and the masterly manoeuvres of the field, for the triumph of mere physical superiority, as formerly evinced in the "struggle of the line."

No better example could be selected for a favorable illustration of the superiority of Science, over brute force, than the battle of Austerlitz, which could not have been won in all probability, by any other than the genius of Napoleon; an action conducted upon the purest principles of the art of war, and which gave a decisive victory, against the discipline and superiority of numbers rallied by the two Emperors of Russia and Austria in person. The conception of the action was purely mathematical, consisting of a series of manoeuvres, all of which took effect by the intrepidity and daring of the French.

The bill for improving the Wabash passed the Senate of the U. States by a vote of 23 to 17.

Col. Benton, has laid the republican party, under lasting obligations to him for his efforts to preserve the harmony and unanimity of the party. Henceforward the republicans should have but one ticket which can stand against the world, VAN BUREN and JOHNSON. We most religiously believe that it will carry every state in the valley of the Mississippi—eastward of the mountains, the republicans will be invincible.

The Philadelphia Aurora of Jan. 7th, says Mr. Van Buren is to succeed our present Chief Magistrate, and that "THE DEMOCRACY WILL NOW UNITE ON COL. R. M. JOHNSON FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY."

The Maysville Monitor of Thursday says:—"Col. Benton having withdrawn 'his pretensions, the field is left not only open, but clear for Col. Johnson.' It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that this may be the universal sentiment of the party, which will gain by it, increased strength and confidence, and insure the attainment of Col. Benton's patriotic aspiration, *The Union of the Democracy.*"

## RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Clay submitted his report on the 6th inst. in the Senate on our relations with France and as was universally expected, (notwithstanding the heroics of our contemporary the "Observer & Reporter") he reports that it is "inexpedient" at this moment, to vest the President with authority to make reprisals on the French for our plundered oil property on the high seas. The report is made up of extracts from the correspondence between the two governments, collated with a view to show that the French constantly promise to pay the indemnity, but it does not contain one original, or profound view of our Foreign relations.

Ten years ago it was the language of the Adams Administration, of which Mr. Clay was thought to be the moving principle, that our commerce was almost piratically taken by the French, and that all the arts of negotiation had failed to obtain indemnity! Mr. Adams in one of his messages said, the property plundered, "was taken or destroyed, under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character." (First Message to Congress in 1825.)

This report was drawn up by Mr. Clay with the debates in the Chambers of Deputies before his eyes, where the language of insult is frequently employed towards this country, and where it is evident a vast number of Deputies exulted themselves warmly to defeat the appropriation—and we have not the slightest evidence that the present chamber is differently disposed. The report continues to say, "it cannot be supposed that 'France would tacitly and quietly assent to the payment of a debt to the United States, by a forcible seizure of French property, which after full deliberation, THE CHAMBER HAD EXPRESSLY REFUSED ITS CONSENT TO DISCHARGE.' After expressly refusing to pay, would Mr. Clay have the President to supplicate France for the indemnity!!

The Pennsylvanian in exposing the arts of the opposition to divide the republicans makes the following allusion to their plan of running a Jackson man for the Presidency:—"There first love is said to have fallen on Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky; but the Colonel, with his accustomed republican firmness, is reported to have promptly declined the honor of a defeat, as the successor of Gen. Jackson, for the benefit of the late whig party, and now nameless opposition."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated:—

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 1835.

Sir:—"Your kind favor of the 25, Dec. is before me, and the regrets you there express for the humiliating condition of our friends here, are but a part of what we and our friends throughout the state must now feel, after the treatment we have received from our speaker of the house (Mr. Creel.) He declared to me that his first choice was our mutual and honorable friend Col. R. M. JOHNSON. He professed to be directly hostile to Judge McLean's pretensions, and as such he was sustained by the whole Democratic members of the house. And what has been his course? Let his own conscience answer! You have seen the address of our "wig" members and other citizens nominating the Judge,—"wigs" or "whigs" did I say, I recall the term—it is not used in that address or by the federal papers containing it. After disgracing this old and respectable word, they have cast it off with as little ceremony as they pick up every rotten excrement that falls from our party. But to that address, miserable as it is, will be found the name of John M. Creel, speaker of the House. If nothing else, at least respectful treatment towards those members, to whom he owes his present honors, was not only due but guaranteed by his own promises?"

The Globe speaking of Mr. Benton, mentions these striking circumstances in exemplification of the disinterestedness of his public course and conduct:—"Few public men have been more disinterested in their public career than Mr. Benton. He has

heretofore declined some of the most honorable appointments to the nomination of President Jackson—never held any appointment from any President, except a military one during the war from President Madison, and no relation of his has received any office, contract, or emolument from the Federal Government, or under any law of Congress, during the fourteen years that he has been in the Senate."

The Boston "Statesman," and the "Morning Post" are quite in a rage with the Swigs of Boston for a supposed present of a cane to Saml. M. Brown, of Louisville. These editors may suppress their wrath now, for we can acquit the whigs of the crime laid to their charge. The whole story of a cane sent to Saml. Brown is a hoax we are informed, started by a gentleman in Louisville, who received two or three canes and gave it out in jest that they were made of the wood of "Old Ironsides."—One of these canes was in all probability given to B.—at least so the story goes, as the Boston papers seem to know nothing of the affair.

From the Boston Statesman.

"A man is known by the company he keeps." If the moral of this adage be applicable to parties as well as men—and we see no reason why it should not be—the Swigs of Boston are in a bad way. It is but a few weeks since they were paying homage to Pointexter, a man whose moral character and personal habits are well known to be such as to render him an unfit associate for respectable men. We are now about to introduce to our readers another worthy whom the "pious" Swigs of this refined city have "delighted to honor"—and we think there will be no difficulty in proving him equally worthy, with Pointexter, of their attentions and favors. In the Lexington (Ky.) Observer and Reporter of the 12th inst. is the following paragraph:—

"The Whigs of Bos. on have recently presented our old fellow townsman, SAMUEL M. BROWN, Esq. of Louisville, a splendid cane made of a part of the old ship CONSTITUTION, in consideration of distinguished services rendered during the last war, and since that time. A more worthy Whig could not have been selected upon whom to bestow an honor. Mr. Brown is a member elect of the Legislature, and we have frequently heard his name mentioned in connection with the highest office in the House of Representatives."

We shall examine Mr. Brown's claims to the "honor" in question in the same order in which they are enumerated in the Observer and Reporter. The Maysville Monitor sums up the amount of his services during the last war, by saying that he "volunteered as a private in Capt. Trotter's company at the commencement of the war. The troops marched and reached the frontier—was run about a few weeks and ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to prepare for an expedition against the Mississippian Towns. At this juncture Mr. Brown asked and obtained leave to quit the service, having as he alleged, urgent business to attend to, and never afterwards joined the army in any shape, and although the war continued for many years, remained at home. During the short time Mr. Brown remained in the army, the troop to which he belonged, and which afterwards so distinguished itself, had no opportunity of meeting an enemy—they had that opportunity when they reached the Mississippi—*but Mr. Brown was not there.*" As there is nothing in his conduct during the war which would entitle him to particular favor, it follows, as a matter of course, that it must be his "distinguished services since that time," which commend him to the "good society" Swigs of this city. And in what, gentle reader, do you suppose those services consist.—Not in challenging an antagonist to mortal combat, and not in fighting when challenged—but in assailing in a public tavern, the Hon. T. Moore, when the latter gentleman was not only out of health, but entirely unapprised of the intended attack, and so heavily encumbered with overclothes as to be unable to use to advantage the little strength which he possessed. Is it not degrading to think that this feat—which might have been as well performed by any blackguard, possessed of no higher sense of honor than to take advantage of such circumstances to revenge himself upon an individual whom he dared not meet upon fair and honorable terms—not only purchased for its perpetrator a seat in the legislature of Kentucky, but a public testimonial of favor from the leaders of that party which arrogates "all the religion" of the community.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of two packets in extraordinary short passages, one from London and the other from Havre, we have English and French news of very late dates. The vessel from Havre is the *Silvie de Grasse*, Captain Wedderburn, whence she sailed on the 12th December, and the one from London is the *Montreal*, Captain Chadwick, which sailed on the 9th.

The news from Paris is to the 9th. In the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th of December the question was taken up a proposition which involved approbation of censure of the course of policy marked out by the ministers and resulted in the ministry being sustained by a vote of 184 to 117. This circumstance is of peculiar interest to American readers, inasmuch as the French ministry have avowed an intention of pushing the appropriation to carry into effect the violation of a treaty with this country.

Sir Robert Peel it was understood would take office, and, at the latest accounts, had passed through Rome on his way to England.

ENGLAND.

The King in his reply to an address from the City (London) Corporation gave the following answer:—"It has been, and ever shall be the object of my earnest solicitude to correct abuses, and to improve the condition of the country. I trust the Ministers I may appoint will by the successful prosecution of this, the first wish of my heart, justify my confidence, and obtain that of my People."

This is considered by many as an assurance that the new Ministry will not be formed to prevent those reforms which its predecessors were preparing to carry them down to such dimensions as may accord with the principles of the Times or Conservatives.

## FRANCE.

We can make room for only a brief summary of the proceedings of the French Chamber, on the question which terminated in a ministerial crisis. The resolution was of the following purport:—"The Chamber, being satisfied with the explanations which have been given to the policy pursued by the government, and finding them not dissimulant to the principles laid down in its Address, pass to the order of the day." This resolution was warmly debated during the 5th and 6th of December, and the Minister of the Interior, commenced the debate. The London Courier says:—

He dwelt with great force and eloquence on the remarkable fact, that four years after the French revolution, that country was in a state of great tranquillity, and of rapidly increasing prosperity, while Europe enjoyed general peace. He very properly observed that if any person, immediately prior to that revolution, had hinted that such things were possible, he would have been considered as a madman. He then went on to explain the English Ministers to effect reform to the moderation and good sense of the French Ministry, which by preserving peace, kept the Whigs in office. As a fair deduction from such facts, the Minister praised the system, and announced that the government would continue to act on the same policy. He stated that the system was one of firm resistance to those who sought to disturb the public tranquillity, but that that system needed the concurrence of the Chambers. Messrs. Passy and C. Dupin gave some explanation as to the breaking up of the Ministry of the Three Days, which amounted in substance to this, that some persons beside themselves controlled their deliberation both in form and spirit, to which they did not like to submit. M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber, disclaimed all party views, and was angry that such friends were denominated the "Three Days." He took credit to himself for having advised both Marshal Gerard and M. Cassinier to retire to take office, and for having several times refused office himself. He also claimed for himself the credit of having, more than once, given advice to the King. In point of policy the only principle which M. Dupin announced as forming the creed of the Three Days, is, that the Chamber is a power of the state, the votes of which ought, particularly in financial matters, to be obeyed, but they have been contemned.

The Imperial remarks:—"We shall not inquire how many votes in favor of Ministers are due to weakness, how many to necessity, or how many to the impossibility of putting any thing in the place of that which now exists. We hope that the Chamber, by its alliance with the system, may not be drawn from consequence to consequence, so as to believe its own votes and those of the Chamber. We hope that the bill relative to the United States, the extraordinary credits, and the columns of the budget, will not bear witness of this inconsistency. We hope that a systematic majority will not produce a systematic opposition."

The Journal of Commerce says:—"The Chamber of Deputies has given in its political resignation. By a majority of 67 votes it has bound itself to the Dictionary Ministry. It has rejected its own Address, and made an apology for having assumed to form a system of its own. This is an unexampled act. The Order of the Day, with the grounds assigned for it, is, 1831, is a condemnation of what has just happened, by the recollections it awakens."

HAVRE, Dec. 10.—We come now, says the Courier Francaise, to the famous Treaty with the United States; that is to say, to the account of the fabulous claims which have been brought at law against the government of all ranks. The Chamber has put out of its power to remedy this business. It knows that it is presented by the special desire and will of the King, and having approved the system which in fact places Louis Philippe at the head of the Council, it fears, in rejecting the demand for twenty-five millions, that it shall lose the respect of its Majesty. The Ministers who have twice brought this matter to the Chamber for judgment, and have twice submitted to the indignity of a refusal, are not intimidated by these decisions. Twenty-five millions, granted or not granted; what is it after all! This amounts to but little, seeing the system that has been adopted, and that the Ministry of October are in the eyes of the majority and of the King, necessary instruments.

It is easy to see what henceforth must be the position of the majority, with its little amendments and small propositions. Its acts are only looked upon as political. The part of the majority is thus fixed.

## For the Kentucky Gazette.

The company from Lexington who fired the salute at Frankfort on the morning of the 5th inst., return sincere thanks to those members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who repaired to the ground on which their piece was elevated, to usher in the morn of that glorious day.

Their kindness and attention on that occasion, will ever be remembered by every individual who composed the Company.

At the same time, they wish to apologise to the Ladies of Frankfort and its vicinity, for awaking them "so early in the mornin'."

The Beauty of New Orleans were not afraid so long as they heard a cannon roar like the tanks of their kindred, in the good cause, protecting virtue and their country.

And so the bra merry Fellows.

\* Messrs. John McHenry, from Wayne and Andrew Sisk, from Hopkins—Senators. Messrs. Thomas Jasper, from Pulaski, John G. Jordan, from Anderson, Nathan McCreary, from Russell and Jesse Coffey, from Casey—Representatives.

From the Kentucky Gazette, of July 30, 1833.

## TIN-CART-IANA.

"A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK." The proprietors of the Louisville Tin Cart (Journal,) seems to have hit upon a new system of tactics—new at least in this country. They most religiously believe, and act on their faith, that a "beggar on horseback, will ride to the devil."

They have truly ascertained the driver of that machine to be of all animals treated of in natural history, the most odiferous. With admirable science they have adapted his diet to his constitution, feeding him day by day on skunk-cabbage tea, sweetened with assosetofia, and stirred with the tail of a pole-cat. Thus armed and equipped, they have cast this quadruped into the arena—seemingly resolved to stink their adversaries out of the field. It is wonderful that with him they have succeeded in creating an atmosphere unfit for human respiration. It is wonderful, that within smelling distance of him, every son of Adam will curse the day which endowed him with the olfactory sense. It is marvellous, that within his atmospheric circumference, no decent man can exist unless fortified with the chloride of lime, or having undergone the operation of tarring the nose. It is not strange that the proprietors of his career indulged in sanguine expectations, when from their fraternal embraces, they cast forth amid their adversaries, his maws of stench, defilement and contagion.

The nature of the difficulty, however, shall not deter us from performing duties sacred to humanity. If it require the aid of the whole list of disinfecting agents, we shall take hold of his putrescent anatomy. We shall point out the glands which emit such suffocating effluvia, and demonstrate the organs which are the seat of such pestilent secretions. We shall hold him up till every gale shall smell him, and the ravens of the Kentucky cliffs, and the buzzards of the Mississippi valley, claiming their lost one, shall hold him over their bones.

Patrick H. Pope, Esq. a young gentleman of Louisville, was put in nomination as the candidate for Congress, of the Jackson party, in the eighth district. To his solid talents, irreproachable moral character, and upright conduct as a citizen, all men, of all parties, will bear witness. That he should meet with animated opposition was natural—that all his political opinions would be freely canvassed, was to be expected. That he should have been greatly misrepresented, would not have been particularly complained of.—But no sooner was he announced, than a new scene in Kentucky politics was opened to our view. The "imported ruffian" was let loose upon him and his family. All ages and sexes were dragged by the pet Jackall into the arena. Not to speak of the living—the dead were brought forth from their graves, and made the victims of his calumny & vengeance. When assailed by a descendant of one of those whom he had calumniated, the cowardly miscreant sought refuge in the expedient of mediation—making a wise distinction between tucking the tail in person, and tucking tail by proxy.

In his tirades against the family, he has talked largely about "Grandfathers and Grandsons"—about the present race reflecting no discredit on their ancestors," &c. The Governor of Arkansas, disabled from his youth, by the loss of his right arm, and distinguished in the councils of his country, he has spoken of in terms of the lowest vulgarity. We need not enlarge upon this part of the subject.

The question naturally arises, who is this, that thus defames the early settlers and patriotic defenders of our country?—Is he a native of Kentucky? Have his ancestral veins been opened on the battlefield of liberty?

History answers, no. The first authentic accounts of his pedigree and performances, are to be found in the legends of Canterbury. Tradition, however, goes much further. That furnishes us with the story of a mongrel whelp, half polecat, half pedlar—inflicted on a remote village of the descendants of the New England Pilgrims. From his earliest life, he was afflicted with a constitutional or hereditary Itch. From the moment of his announcement a horrible scratching was epidemic throughout the settlement. No age, sex, nor condition, was exempt from the curse. Infancy, manhood and age, literally tore the scalps from their craniums—and in an incredibly short space of time, there was not a hide among them that would "hold shucks." A Sanhedrim of the ancient and wise, pronounced over some of the victims—Death from a visitation of the Scotch Fiddle. A Town meeting was instantly called, at which the following resolutions were adopted, *nem. contra dicente.*

Resolved, That we believe ourselves under the awful wrath of Providence.

Resolved, That we are firm believers in the doctrine of demoniacal possessions.

Resolved, To record it as our settled belief (avoiding profane idioms) that the proprietor of the lower regions emitted the foul spirit from one of his most vulgar excrementories, and "the sun hatched him."

Resolved, That those afflicted with the Scratching Disease have our condolence.

Resolved, That the town authorities be empowered to furnish themselves with a fit quantity of Hog's Lard and Brimstone.

Tradition does not inform us whether he was eventually expelled by an indictment under the Blue Laws, or by "Prayer and Fasting"—certain it is, however, that the Embryo Itch Mercant took the chute from the premises. We next hear of him winding his way as far down as some frontier town in Massachusetts.

Here he advertised for a "Scratching School." Some of his former disciples had paved the way for him, by effectually inoculating the population. It didn't take the people long however, to apply to the pedagogue, the injunction—"Physician heal thyself." The Grand Jury, after a patient examination, presented him in the following terms—"George D. Scotch-Fiddle, is presented as a common nuisance—a mass of wounds, bruises, and putrefying sores.—A TRUE BILL. ADAM AKIN, Foreman."

From this locality he made a most felicitous *heggyra* by night, and next inflicted himself on the village of CANTERBURY. Here, for a time, he concealed his diploma of Itch Doctor, and addicted himself to the illustration of Noah Webster's Spelling Book.—There is an old saying that "blood will show itself"—and the scent of his majesty soon took wind. As-sailing female reputation he was ousted from the freehold at dead of night, by the cruel paddle and avenging cow-skin.

We will not here detail the boast of the Canterbury Regulators, how they had made a memorandum book of his seat of honor—how Billy Q. swore he had written his name upon it in cross-bars—and how Tom P. said he had left "his mark," with "a hide of a two year old bull."

The last night of grave having come, the Itch Merchant takes leg bail for the West. On the way we know not what befel him, save that in a certain place he presented himself as a benefactor of the "Association for the better suppression of Itch." Being delivered from vintage,

he is dispatched for A-land. He had taken it into his head to edit the speeches of Mr. Clay—upon his arrival Mr. Clay confers upon him the blessings of a clean shirt, and his lady superintends the patching of his ragged breeches. This was not sufficient—the old negro women at Ashland, had formed themselves into a "Soap and Water Society," for the benefit of lousy vagrants, to whose ablutions he is delivered over.

After degrading the Biography of the distinguished statesman so far that it would bring only 64 cents gross, he sets sail for Louisville.

Here he proclaimed himself a merchantable article, and is bought up by others of the like kidney. The proprietors have set the "Beggars on horseback." In a shirtless vagabond—unable, without charity, to pay his ferriage over the river Stix—they have found "a man fit for any emergency"—a machine through which associate blackguards may elaborate mephitic gas and distil fourth proof slander—a POLTROON of the lowest grade—a COWARDLY miscreant, assailing the dead and skulking behind tomb-stones. Let him seek a LIVING enemy in the author of this article. That enemy will waive rank and confer on him the *breret* of gentleman will raise him from the vapours of the receptacles of Turtle Soup and the stench of his favorite stews, to the level of human retribution. Q.

## EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The Maysville Monitor pays our Lexingtonian a deserved compliment:

"That paper remarks, 'The Jackson men of Lexington are of the true grit. The House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, refused to have a salute fired on the 8th, thus showing they were sorry for the triumph of a ruffian at New-Orleans. The same party at Lexington on the 7th, and a six pointer was forthwith conveyed to Frankfort by the democrats of Lexington, which aroused the slumbering Bank Tories at dawn on the 8th. In the evening it was used at Lexington, being conveyed back without the aid of the Rail Road, the President of which would grant the patriotic band no facilities.'"

For the patriotic attention manifested to the citizens of Frankfort, in the following notice, which we copy from the Kentucky Gazette, by a portion of the citizens of Lexington, we hereby tender them our sincere thanks. About nine o'clock, a Federal salute was also fired, in pursuance, as we understand, of the resolution of the Senate, altho' a similar resolution was rejected by the H. of R. Frankfort Argus.

## Independent Fire Company, No. 1.

At the stated annual meeting of the Independent Fire Company, No. 1, on Saturday, January 21, 1835, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

C. W. Cloud,	President.
D. Bradford,	Secretary.
James Scarles,	Treasurer.
M. Gough,	Vizier.
L. Young,	Captain.
John Winter,	1st Lieut.
P. Bishop,	2d do

Wm. A. Leavy, Wm. H. Raney, David A. Sayre, R. Morrison, Wm. Todd, R. S. Todd, Thomas C. Olear, Thomas Collins, Benj. Gratz, G. W. Laudeman, Joseph Wainwright and Joseph Buenn—Directors.

James Duvall, Robert Fleming, Wm. L. Stephenson, Thomas Dulan, Charles W. Winter, L. J. Bradley, W. S. James, Charles Young, Wm. Clarke, George C. Timberlake, A. F. Finckard, John McCauley, Joseph Milward, P. Yeiser, Joseph Wingate, John R. Shaw and Edward Oulman—Engine men.

Attest. DANIEL BRADFORD, Secy.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening, by Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. WILLIAM FOTHERGILL to Miss CATHERINE ROBINSON, of this city.

By the same, a few evenings previous, Mr. EDWIN CHASE to Miss MARGARET ADAMS, of this city.

By the same, Mr. EZEKIEL McCLAIN to Miss ELIZABETH PEARL, of Bourbon county.

On the 7th inst. by the rev. A. Cleaver, HENRY HART, Esq. of Lexington, to Miss ELIZABETH BAILEY, youngest daughter of Hugh Bent, Esq. of this place. *Parr. Citizen.*

## S. OLDEMAN,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business and moderate charges, to receive a continuance of their favors. He also wishes to invite their attention to a good and cheap assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, which he is just opening at his

## PERFUMERY AND FANCY STORE:

at the old stand, on Main street, just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and directly opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he will be happy to see his friends.

Consisting in part of the following articles—viz: Wigs and Top pieces, of all shapes and sizes; False Whiskers, "do" "do" "do" and sizes; Combs and Puffs, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Cutting Tongues and Hair Pins; Shaving and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books, Fancy Soaps for Ladies' use; Shaving Soaps of best quality, of all sizes; Razors of all kinds; Soap, very best quality; Stocks and Shirt Collars; and Bosoms of different qualities; Wax-joints and Alabaster Dolls; China and Wooden Cups and Saucers; Brass Combs; Nail Brushes; Snuff-boxes; Riding and fine-toothed Combs of all kinds; Heaver and Buckskin Purks; Percussion Caps; Fine Harmonicas from 8 to 16 notes; Shaving Glasses and Boxes & Brushes; Side Combs; Flat Brushes; Lucifer Matches; Fly Brushes; Hair, Atti-pa, Maccassar and Bears' Oils; Cologne and Florida Waters; Milk of Roses; Dimples and Cheshmeh; Rattles—all kinds; Brass and Beckmannon Bows, Battle-axes and Shuttlecocks, CIGARS and TOBACCO of superior quality, together with a general assortment of every thing in his line of business. Also—His BATH HOUSE in operation as usual. Lexington, Jan. 9, 1835.—2-3m

## NOTICE.—1835.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts. It is not my intention to sue for the same. THOS. C. OREAR Jan. 6—1-4

